The Cimes (MORNING, EVENING AND SUNDAY.) THE TIMES COMPANY. STILSON HUTCHINS, President PUBLICATION OFFICE. THE HUTCHINS BUILDING. Corner Tenth and D Streets Northwest EUPSCRIPTION RATES. MONTHLY BY CARRIER: Korning, Evening and Sunday.....Fifty Cents Kerning and Sunday.......Thirty-five Cents Evening and Sunday.......Thirty-five Cents BY MAIL Year, Morning, Evening and Sunday .. 85.50 Three Months. " " " Dae Year, Morning and Sunday 4.00 TELEFRONE | Editorial Rooms |

CIRCULATION STATEMENT.

The circulation of THE TIMES for the week ended August 6, 1898, was as follows: Sunday, July 31 20,000 Monday, August 1 51,294 Tuesday, August 2 50,545 Wednesday, August 3 50.961 Thursday, August 4. 50,095 Friday, August 5 50,091 Saturday, August 6 50,072 Total 323,058 Laily average (Sunday, 20,000, excepted) 50,509

THE TIMES, in all its editions, Morning, Even ing and Sunday, will be mailed to one address for FIFTY CENTS per month. Addresses changed

Readers of The Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of it at any news-stand or railroad station or on railroad trains, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of the fact.

Communications intended for publication in The Times should be tersely and plainly written, and must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Rejected comications will not be preserved, and only man ascripts of obvious importance will be returned

SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1898.

A Momentous Day,

After a war of four months the once powerful Spanish race, whose frowns were able to cause consternation among all other peoples, is reduced to the point of accepting any terms of peace the new republic dictates-the republic whose land was first discovered by Spanish enterprise. Spain has seen her colonial possessions vanish one by one, and now her last interests in the Western Hemisphere are wrested from her by despised hands. The logic of events deprives her, too, of her Pacific colonial treasure and burden-the Ph'lippines, that have been a burden only because of misrule. She emerges from this short conflict bankrupt, stripped of every imperial attribute, on the verge of a domestic revolution. Worst of all, the most fatal fact in her list of calamities is that her people are indifferent to her losses. This makes it easy to say that she has no future. The republican hopes that were inspired a dozen years ago by the apparent dawn of a popular intelligence have proved vain, and in the future Spain will be of no more importance in the world's politics than Portugal.

It is too early to see all the war has done for the American people and nation. No event in our brief history since the throwing off of the yoke of kings can compare in importance with what was meant to be a war for the rescue of the Cubans from the tyranny of a barbarous ruler. We can hardly measure the full effects on the thoughts and aspirations of the great body of our people; but it is obvious that the sordidness that had para'yzed the finer nature of the American has been replaced by a noble patriot'sm The dollar is no longer his highest the extension of political institutions that are intended to humanize all who live under them.

It still remains with the Government to decide whether we shall enjoy the best fruits of our victory; whether we shall have the power to extend the blessings of liberty and enlightenment to nearly ten millions of people who have been kept in the darkners of ignorance, in poverty and virtual slavery, yet who are capable of learning lessons and quickly submitting to the better conditions an American rule would institute Whatever may be the decision, the war just end has been the grand st achievement of modern times. In such 25 event as the retention of the Philtypines it becomes more than glorious.

A Barbarous Sense of Duty.

There was an unhappy time in a Chicago barber shop the other day, A barber shop is an impatient place at the best of times, for so many men are anxious to be shaved first, if it is a really good shop, that some one always has to wait, and he infects the air with his impatience. In this case things were abnormally uncomfortable

A boy apprentice was in the middle

of a job when in walked two officers. who wanted him to come with them. It was embarrassing both for him and the customer. One-half of the custo mer's face was shaved and the other half was not, and all of it was covered with lather. He was in the condition of that noble old pillar of the Free Kirk of Scotland, who was in the midst of shaving himself on Saturday night, to avoid all labor on the Sabbath, and was caught by the midnight bell in the middle of the operation. This sturdy Presbyterian walked into church next day with one side of his face shaved and the other side bristling with a week-old beard, and he was for. tified by a sense of righteousness. The Chicago customer, on the contrary, was fortified by nothing except wrath. He expostulated with the officers; so did the barber; it was all of no use. The boy was what they wanted and the boy they were going to have; and they got him. The semi-shaved customer stood with his back against the door and pleaded. The officers came and opened the door in spite of him; and if anyone pts to prove that Chicago policemen are not stern and unflinch

the performance of what they conceive to be their duty, he must not interview the boy who was arrested, or his em ployer, or the customer who was obliged to wait several minutes with his face partly shaved.

Supplies for the Starving.

The Red Cross Society has proved its readiness to help the suffering at any news of the signing of the protocol sent out than Miss Barton's message was handed to the President, asking for permission to enter Havana and other Cuban ports to distribute food-a the hungry. It is apparent that if all the departments of the Government had been as zealous, prompt and effi cient as the volunteer society of the Red Cross, there would have been fewer deaths and far less suffering.

Next to the suspension of hostilities, the most pressing interest of the hour is the relief of the starving thousands in Cuba. Most of those who were classed as the poor before the war are long since dead. Many of those who were well-to-do before Spain destroyed homes, crops and shops have died of hunger. In Havana are thousands of Spanish royalists who have managed to live, but are now sadly reduced, and some of the middle-class Cubans who have become as poor as the paupers of an earlier time. It is fortunate that there is a Red Cross Society now to take charge of the distribution of food. Left to the military authorities of Spain, who are utterly heartless, the provisions would go to the soldiers and to speculators.

Keep Everything,

The opinions of Richard Croker are of importance at this moment, no matter what may be said of his policy of conducting the affairs of New York city. The news from Saratoga announces his triumph over all the elements in the New York Democracy that opposed him. He is undeniably the head of the party in that State, as Platt has been and probably still s the head of the Republican party. Asked to express his feelings on the igning of the protocol that suspends the operations of the army and navy, he said he rejoiced in it as the advance agent of returning prosperity for all our people. "This war had to come," he maintained, "and its results will have a good effect. I do not believe in giving up anything we have gained by this war. On the contrary, I believe in holding on to all we have gained and reaching out for more. The United States is a great power and should no fear to be greater. Peace should not be purchased by the relinquishment of anything acquired through the shedding of the blood of our brave soldiers and sailors."

The expressions of prominent Demo crats in favor of the retention of the Philippines are increasing. Ex-Sen ator Reagan, now chairman of the Texas railway commission, believes it is our duty to extend the boundaries of constitutional government over the islands, and "increase the area in which the freedom of man is recognized by just so many square miles." This with a full knowledge of the fact that to maintain the protectorate we may have to keep strong garrisons at the islands for years.

We are only beginning to learn the entiments of the Democracy on the question of national expansion. The party has not been fairly represented by those who opposed the annexation of the Philippines and who have spoken foolishly of "imperialism."

Some of the Florida "crackers" are hav ing a hard time trying to understand the tastes of some of the volunteers in regard will not sign the roll if he has to swear that all property is assessed 100 per cent, dier who has been fed on to food. A se Uncle Sam's rations for a month or is not fastidious, and to that the "cracker" lavs some of the queer ideas of the recruits. For instance, fried frogs' legs and gopher stew are common dishes in camp. The soldier eats these things and is happy, and the native looks on in utter amazement.

The British army in India is very well disciplined, and the Englishman's sense of humor is proverbial for its absence, but they had a case of humor over ther ideal, but the spread of civilization and not long ago which called for discipline. An officer was told by nis superiors that he must compute the distance which he traveled between two points "as the crow flies." He said that he was not in th habit of riding a crow, and they rebuked him.

> The effects of war upon a great nation are deplorable. That is what our Administration friends were used to saying to us before the beginning of hostilities with Spain. Since the declaration of war the business of the country has shown a condition of prosperity which it had not in five preceding years. The business failures of the current week number only 157 against 189 last week, and 214 in the corresponding week of 1887. War is a terrible thing, but, in the present instance its termination finds fewer people out of employment than has been the case since

One of the Rough Riders, returned from Santiago, and now in Jersey City, is able to show an alcoholic preparation which he took from a Spaniard with his little machete. Being alcoholic, it is appropriately "three fingers." We earnestly pray that the wicked Rider who took and the erring hidalgo who lost the digits may both be drawn to the Salvation Army and lead a different life.

It is somewhat difficult to realize that we are on a peace basis again, but news, like that of the hold-up of a rallway train in Missouri, which will be found in our telegraph columns this morning, tends to reconcile us to the fact. It appears that the road agents made a haul of fifty thousand dollars, which was doing better than Sampson did off Santiago and with about equal right to the plun der.

The current year appears to have been very disastrous to the Leiters. Nearly all those sent to Gen. Shafter, to aid in anding his troops and supplies wrecked on the way, those splendid, first-class bottoms, the "Levi" and the "Joe," went ashore at Chicago with a loss reported at ten million dollars.

Promoter Hooley's lack of respect for England's smartest set, as exhibited in a personal attack on the son of one of the Prince's associates, is calculated to shock the Briton. But Mr. Hooley's dealings with high society have not been of a kind

APRICAN SLAVES.

The Efforts of Great Britain to Abol-6 avery in Zanzibar and Pemba having

been legally abolished, Lord Salisbury ned correspondence to show how the decree has worked. The London Times says of it:

"From a report from Pemba, dated August, 1897, four months after the publication of the decree, it appears that a great change was already wrought in the ondition of the slaves, for although very few during the first few months took ad vantage of the decree to apply for their merly made by the slaves against their musters grew much less numerous and the slaves chiefly demanded new rangements as to hours of labor and the amount of work they were to do. They were reported to be getting very independent and to be beginning to know their rights, and refusing to work at all I they thought the amount of work was not fair. Sometimes they brought serious accusations, such as the charge of murder, against their masters without shadow of truth. Many who applie for freedom proved hopelessly idle, and though they were given work on the government shamba for wages, they pre-

ing of the decree is given in a dispatch from Sir A. Harding, dated April 23, 1899 slavery. Sir A. Harding states that 2. 000 slaves had by that time obtained their freedom, and 2,273 more had, without claiming papers of freedom, made contracts with their masters as free labor ers. These, although they had not been formally registered as free men, had not formed the subject of any claim to com-pensation, had ceased for all intents and purposes to be slaves. No concubines had applied for freedom in Zanzibar, three applied in Pemba and were redeemed, in dance with the terms of the decree with the sanction of the court, and a few others in Pemba applied for free-dom, but afterward came to an arrangeby the mediation of the court with their masters. Their complaints were usually of a trivial character. The sums awarded in compensation amounted to a total of £1.043 in Zanzibar and Pemba, and the total additional expense en-tailed upon the Zanzibar government was £9,000, the principal items other than the sums paid in compensation be-ing amounts for the English commis-sioner and his staff, rations for officers and askaris, and the pay of walls, kath-is, and askaris.

s, and askaris, "The general purport of the decree Si Arthur Hardinge believed to be thoroughly unders ood almost throughout the islands. The majority of the masters were realizing the importance of retaining the slaves on the land by generous treatment, and either freeing them themselves, or without formally freeing them, making arrangements with them as if they were dready free laborers. While the m were, as was foreseen to be inevitable placed by the decree in a somewhat dis advantageous position, the slaves as a whole greatly gained by it, and were re ported to be, in relation to their wants in a situation which the proletariat of most European states would regard with The effect of the grant of compensation was to render the operation of the decree more gradual than would oth-erwise have been the case, but a doubt is expressed whether the delay which the compensations clause entailed was often as beneficial to the slave as to

MAY FOLLOW ROCKEFELLER.

Other Taxpayers May Demand Re ductions on Assessments. Tarrytown, N. Y., Aug. 13.-Judge Barnard's confirmation of the referce's report reducing William Rockfeller's assessment from \$2,250,000 to \$343,775, is liable to cause trouble when the assessors come to sign the 1898 tax roll. Assessor Martin says the law holds that an assessor must assess property to the best of his knowledge at 100 per cent. He did so in the case of Mr. Rockefeller, and the court decided against him. He says he fore the roll may not be signed, in which

case no taxes can be collected.

Mr. Martin is awaiting advice from his counsel, and will act accordingly. It is a hard question to decide, and there is not another case like it in the United States. Mr. Martin says that as Mr. Rockefeller assessment has been reduced he sees no reason why all taxpayers cannot make protests on Tuesday, grievance day. He believes if he was wrong on Mr. Rockefeller's assessment he erred on all. He will probably enter a protest on his ow

AN IMMUNE RUNS AMUCK.

Colored Soldier on the Warpath in New Orleans,

New Orleans, La., Aug., 13.-Yesterday afternoon one of Col Crane's colored immunes went on the warpath with murder in his liquor-heated brain. Forty shots had been fired before he was brought down with a bullet through the eye and the soldier had been doing his share of the shooting.

Edward Garrett, private in Company A was the soldier who was killed and he held 2,000 people at bay for fifteen min-utes before Deputy Sheriff Bagnett cut his career short by a well-aimed shot. On four streets in the very center of the city the running fight was waged and there was a big panic in advance of the route taken by the negro soldier.

Garment Workers Elect Officers Cincinnati, Aug. 13.-At yesterday session of the United Garment Workers the work of revising and adopting the constitution and by-laws was completed. The election resulted in the choice of the following officers: President, Edward Sabine, of Syracuse, N. Y.; the retiring president, Mr. Larger, declining a reelection; general secretary, Harry White, of New York. Both were elected by acclamation. Auditor general, T. J. Crouchley, of Brooklyn, re-elected; treasurer, Samuel Autler, of New York. The following compose the general executive board in connection with the officers: Charles Curtis, New York; Herman Robinson, New York; A Raid Dail man Robinson, New York; A. Reid, Phil-adelphia; Miss Doodey, Detroit; B. A. Larger, Bellevue, N. Y., and Mr. Phil-ips, Syracuse. Delegates to the American Federation of Labor, Edward Sc bine and Samuel Autier

He Didn't Enlist.

He Didn't Enlist.

(From the New York Tribune.)

Congressman John Allen, of Mississippi, telle a story about a constituent of his who was asked if he intended enlisting. "Fust off," he acid. "I thort I would an' then I kinder thert I wouldn't. I ain't afraid of fightin'; that ain't the trouble. I was talkin' it over with Tom Owen, after I'd about concluded to jine an' after discussin' of it with him, then I made up my mind final. Yo' see, I reckoned it would be too big a surprise to the boys that's done been dead these thirty-five years. They'd see me a-comin' through the pearly gates, maybe, if things didn't come my way, with a blue uniform on. They don't know about this affair, an' my appearance would amaze 'em some. Then they'd rise up an' holler, 'Deserted, darn him!' So, thinkin' it all over, I concluded to avoid shockin' them angels that wore the gray, an' I'll stay at home."

The Telephone Inventor (From the New York Commercial-Advertiser.)
George B. Richmond, who died at Lansing, Mich, last Thursday, was the original inventor of the electric felephone which was in use before the Bell patent was filed. He never realized.

PRINCESS KAIULANI.

To Be Married to the Son of ex-Mayor Strong.

York, Aug. 11.-A dispatch from Victoria, B. C., said to be trustworthy, reports that news reached that place on steamer Aorangi from Hongkong to the effect that Capt. P. Bradlee Strong, on of former Mayor William L. Strong of New York city, is engaged to Princess Katulani, of Hawati

Few details are given by the passengers out it seems that Capt. Strong met the princess, and the son of the reform mayor and the daughter of the royal house of Hawail fell in love with each other. Just before leaving Honolulu, according

to the passengers of the Aorangi, ancement of the engagement was made. The Herald publishes the following blographical sketches:

of former Queen Liliuokalani, whose reign of two years over Hawaii was brought to a close by the action of the United States authorities on January 17, 1893. The princess' father was the Hon. A. S. Cieghorn, a prominent English resident in the Hawaiian Islands. Her mother was the cess Kaiulani was born on October 16, 1875. Her home at Waikiki is one of the finest in its appointments in the world.

Mr. Cleghorn has held some of the most important public offices in the islands, among them being that of governor of the Island of Oahu. Princess Likelike was descended from the Kamehamehas. The original Kamehameha united the islands under one government. Princess Liliuokalani named her niece, the Princess Kaiulani, heir-apparent on March 9, 1891, the fact being officially recognized by the Government of the United States. The princess left Honolulu in 1889 for England, where she lived for several years in the family of the Hon. Theodore H. Davies.

With the family of Mr. Davies she visited this country to protest against the Harrison treaty of annexation. She isrotest, directed to the American people. Gov. Cleghorn returned to Hawaii with his princess daughter less than a year ago. She had not seen her home since she was a little girl. She returned a finely-proportioned, graceful wom-with all the charm of an education he highest order. Her talents are of the highest order. Her taients are musical. She sings and composes, and plays several instances.

plays several instruments well.
Capt. Putnam Bradlee Strong, a son of former Mayor Strong, was assigned to duty on the staff of Major Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., after his appointment in May by President McKinley as an assistant adjutant general. He went with Gen. Merritt to the Philippines. He was one of the few men appointed by the President who did not ask for a

rank higher than that they have held in the State organizations. Mr. Strong was continued in the United States army in the rank he won on his merits in the Sixty-ninth Regiment. He was a member of Company K, of the Sixty-ninth, as a private in March, 1891. Promoted to be quartermaster sergeant,

he soon rose to the position of battalion adjutant. Finally he was elected captain of Company D. early in the present year. After the war began he accepted a place on Gen. George Moore Smith's staff as aide de camp.

Smith speaks in high terms of young Strong's soldierly qualities. He is the youngest man on Gen. Merritt's

PAYS TRIBUTE TO AMERICA. Friendly Remarks Uttered by the

Duke of Cambridge, Hamburg, Aug. 13.—In distributing the handsome prizes presented by M. Diodat Thompson for lady golfers last Wedneslay, the Duke of Cambridge, son of Queen Victoria, made a remarkable speech which will be appreclated in view of the diplomatic and commercial Anglo-Ameri-can interests in the far East. He ex-pressed to Gen. Duff and Mr. Thompson his great pleasure in presiding at the dis-tribution of prizes; and thanked them for selecting him for the honor before such a large representative gathering of Englishmen and Americans who had com together in the interests of sport. He met them, English and Americans

he said, wherever he went in all parts of the world, and he emphasized the followtions take their sports with them, tends to unite and raise us."

The English and the Americans were

several times referred to as one nation and in such a manner that the idea of union and alliance was the logical conclu-sion as to the Duke's meaning. His words were enthusiastically applauded.

DIED IN AWFUL AGONY.

lick Woman Drank Acid in Mistake

for Brendy, Newark, Aug. 13.—Poison taken by mistake for medicine caused the death in the hospital here vesterday morning of Mrs. Ida Gaal, thirty-three years old, of No. 28 Jay Street. She had been suffering from cramps since Monday and at 1 o'clock yesterday morning got out of bed to take a dose of brandy. Groping about in the dark she picked up by mistake : bottle of muriatic acid. Applying it to her lips she drained a considerable quantity of it before she found that it was

Driven half insane by the chburning sensation she rushed shricking into the street and ran rapidly along several blocks to the canai, where she attempted to fling herself into the water. Two policemen selsed her just in time. She suffered terrible agony until death.

A Murdered Man's Clothes,

New York, Aug. 13.-John Koebler,

roung boy of Verona, N. J., while walk ing along Verona Lake yesterday after toon, found some clothing in a hole. He an to the home of Capt. Cook, whose on Harry found the head of Edward H Renner, of Newark, who was murdered ast April. Young Koebler told Capt. Cook of his discovery, and the man at once notified Chief of Police Pier, of Montclair, who went to the scene and drew from the hole the coat, waistcoat, trousers and shirt of Renner. In the

rousers pockets were found two bullet and several letters, but on only one envelope was the writing tegible. That was postmarked Newark, N. J., April 25, and was addressed to E. H. Rener, Nolan's Point, Lake Hopateong. The coat was blue, with brass buttons stamped "Brook-lyn City Railroad Company, Conductor." he Philadelphia journals Thursday that The trousers had been cut from the body. The clothing was found about 200 feet from the lake and was partly covered with leaves and dirt. The heavy rain of the last few days had exposed po of the clothing to view. The Industrial Future

(From the Philadelphia Press.)

But with Cuba independent, under American guardianship, and Porto filico ceded, our trade with these islands will be free and the trade of every West Indian inland, will be ruined. No one can grow tobacco, thake sugar or provide tropical products for our markets in competition with these islands. Fifter the rest of the West Indiae must follow suit and seek like reciprocal relation with this country or they must see their plantations ruined. This great economic change is but half the advantage won by the United States. Our santesuporary area produces all but tropical products. Cuba, Porto Rico, and, one must add Luzon, furnish every tropical product known. In ageouse of years Cuba and Porto Rico will be making it, all German bounty sugar will have a rival which if did drive it out of a market to which it now applies 800,000 toss a year. Coffee will follow sugar, particularly in Porto Rico. Given them tropical islands, and the United States on, died to terms to the trade of Europe or of South America.

WITH HURT BRAINS.

A Young Men Lives After a Grave Wound of the Hend. Lieut, John H. Ballentine, of the Den ver Cadets, suffered an accident on June

16, by which "his brains were virtually

own from his head;" yet he still live. A parallel case is one long familiar to the students of surgical text books-that of a New England man through whose blasting. He lived for years, and fled to California to save his head from the docof record, they kept trace of him and got his skull when he died. Lieut, Bal-Sprinfield rifle when it exploded "send ing the breech-lock into his brains." The first examination led the doctors to say that he could not live. Later, his im proved condition gave some hope, but the verdict was that, at least, he must lose sight and reason. Now, however there is every reason to think he will live long and enjoy his full eyesight, all his mental faculties, and good physical health. He was conscious when put on the operating table. This account is sum

marized from the report in the Denver "His entire head was one mass of shattered skull, through which the brain protruded horribly. As quickly as pos-sible work commenced on him, and the removal of all foreign substances was begun. The breech-block was about two inches long, in the shape of an L with the tail about three-quarters of an inch long. To this tail was attached a threaded projection half an inch long. The peculiar formation of the block caused the terrible destruction. From surgeons at the hospital it was learned that the block took a straight course in its de-structive flight. It entered the head in structive flight. It entered the head in the center of the frontal bone, just at the top of the nose. The right eye of the young man was resting on the weapon when it exploded. This threw the block into the head at such an angle that it carried away the entire front of the right side of the skull. Instead of penetrating the skull, on the near right side it lodged just within the walls of the skull and remained there. The gun fragment made an immense hole this the surgeons peered, and, with their instruments, it was not a difficult task to find it. As the block entered it carto and it. As the block entered it car-ried with it about twenty pieces of bone, which were also removed, and the wound carefully dressed. Later, a small piece of wood was found in the wound, and that, too, was removed. An antiseptic dressing was applied, and the young left to good nursing and the

nature.
"The following day, much to the aston-"The following day, much to the ason-ishment of the surgeons, the young man retained his consciousness. The optic nerve leading to the left eye was sup-posed to have been severed and communi-cation thus cut off from the brain. The destruction had been so great that r of the surgeons believed for a moment that the eyesight of that organ would ever be of service.

"Both eyes were carefully bandaged and the daylight excluded. The patient was then put under the regular course of treatment for convalescents. Several days ago he expressed a desire to be taken to his home, and the surgeons agreed that he should be taken home to

day.
"Interest from a medical standpoint in antine leaves the hospital he is minus fully two-thirds of the front lobe of the orain. This is supposed to control the aculty of intellect and memory.
"Yet the memory of Ballantine is al-

nost perfect as far as the surgeons have quested her to read to nim the concluding chapter of a serial running in a popular magazine. Not only had he retained the date when the magazine was to have appeared, but the preceding chapters were fresh in his memory. Ballantine also rec-ognized one of the physicians who was first on the scene of the accident.

"When the surgeons examined Ballan-tine they found a piece of skull about three inches square lodged between the skull and scalp over the right ear. and was so securely lodged as to be easily paper, explaining to his father that he desired to see the appointments of the officers of the cadets for the ensuing year. He criticised the appointments and never lacked in memory of any of the

BANKER BROWNSON'S GRAVE. Stories Affont That Is Has Been

Opened,
Binghamton, N. Y., Aug. 13.—Stories were circulated on the street today to the effect that two insurance agents had endeavored to obtain permission to open the grave of D. L. Brownson, who was under indictment at the time of his supposed death and who was recently said to be in Europe. According to rumors the agents were first locked out of the cem-etery, but later the grave was opened. Superintendent Meacham, of the ceme tery, denies the story. He says he was repairing the gates, under direction of the trustees, and when the work was com-pleted all who wished could enter.

As to opening the grave, he said, the ecent highly-colored stories caused large rowds to visit the place, and a depres-ion at the head was the source of much nt. He accordingly had the mound evelled off and resodded.

GALLOWS FOR KAISER Difficulty in Procuring the Instru

Norristown, Aug. 13.-Sheriff Charles

Johnson is in a quandary as to what to do in reference to securing a gallows upon which to hang Charles O. Kalser he convicted wife murderer. Heretofore the county has borrowed the scaffold in Moyamensing prison upon which to hang

Moyamensing prison upon which to hang its murderers.

Thursday the sheriff visited the Philadelphia county jall with a view to making arrangements for the loan of the scaffold, but he was informed that it would not be loaned to any one in the future. An effort will probably be made to borrow one from the Mauch Chunk authorities. authorities.

Contrary to statements made in one of

the Philadelphia Journals Thursday that Kaiser is happy and ready to burst into laughter at any moment the murderer is decidedly gloomy. He realizes that there is but a faint hope of escaping the gal-lows and as the time for his hanging lows and as the time for his hanging grows shorter he becomes weaker. One of the watch set upon the doomed man stated today that he would be greatly surprised if Kaiser did not collapse before going upon the scaffold. The hanging has been set by Governor Hastings for September 6, between the hours of 19 and 12, and Sheriff Johnson has begun making preparations. He has not yet appointed his death jury.

Chip of Good Stock,

(From the New York Evening Sun.)

Ensign Rowland Curtin, of the converted yacht
Wasp, who with a boat's crew captured the city
of Fonce, Porto Rico, is a grandson of Andrew
Curtin, war governor of Pennsylvania. When the
Wasp entered the harbor of Ponce the ensign
went ashere in a boat under a flag of truce. A
great crowd was gathered on the water front,
and until the was assailed with cigars and piscspplies he did not know whether he was meeting an enemy or a friend. He demanded that
the military governor of the place come to him
at once, and declined to go to the governor. He
then sent this message to the Spanish le.der: "I
demand that the city of Ponce surreader within
half an hour or I will hombard the place." The
Spanish soldiers fied the town. Curtin is a small
man, herdly past his twenty-secoed year. The

BOHEMIA AT THE FRONT.

Desperate Correspondents Are

tribulations of the war corre ndent in the field are always numer ous. In this Cuban campaign they have been partly funny and partly tragic Some of the humorous trials of this much-enduring individual are described by a correspondent of the Chicago Record as follows:

"His troubles began at Tampa with the selection of his outfit. There was no one to provide him with a uniform and equipment and to relieve him of the em-barrassment of choices, but there were

"When he arrived with his new pass his breast nocket he was usually attired in some weird costume that he had supposed to be the correct thing. Then the veterans of two weeks who had prec

That lined coat will be of no earthly use to you, one would tell him. Cuban jungle would tear it into rib in no time. What you want is a K in no time. What you want is a Khaki jacket like mine; cool, you see, and plenty of pockets in it. And you want to give those corduroy breeches to a bell-boy and get a pair or two of plain canvas overalls. Corduroys would kill you in a tropical climate. I notice you are wearing leggings; of course there's nothing in the penal code to prevent you wearing them except constructively. It's suicide, that's all. Did you ever see a picture of Gomes in leggings? Of course you haven't. in leggings? Of course you ha Boots, by all means. That pith h Boots, by all means. That you will simply make you a shining and an easy mark for every Spanish sharpshooter. A plain army hat with a puggaree is the sensible thing.

"Then they would take him down into

the untidy town and make him buy the untidy town and make him buy a thousand or two "absolute necessities." of which I remember only a few to wit: One large clasp knife, for cutting kindling wood and general purposes; a hunting knife in a sheath; portable medicine chest, with a strap to hang to person; pocket spirit stove; another knife, having corkscrew, gimlet and saw attachments; canteen, with strap; field-glasses, with strap; writing case, with strap; combistrap; writing case, with strap; combi-nation fork, knife and speon; pocked flask; haversack; cartridge belt, with snaps on it, handy to hang things on, and snaps on it, handy to hang things on, and a few things to hang on it; pocket com-pass; revolver; flint and steel, with tin-der box; cholera tablets, not contained in medicine chest; bouillon capsules and abdominal bandages. Then they would take their victim, load him down with

his "portables" and photograph him,
"Of course, everybody bought tents
camp chairs, cots and cooking utensils but they never found their way to the front. There was no transportation for them: no horses or mules could be ob-tained at any price. For a time—in fact, or most of the time-every man had t carry his blanket roll about with him wherever he went. The Record correspondents, however, were particularly for tunate. Major Brodle, of the Rough Rid ers, who was disabled by his wounds in the first fight, was kind enough to lend me one of his horses, and at Siboney a day or two after Mr. Malcolm McDowell succeeded in procuring a horse. got up very early in the morning to do it, and he said nothing of his intention reak he returned, triumphantly Rosina by a rope that looked as if it has been hurriedly cut. Rosina stood about eight hands high, and might have scaled 165 pounds. She was haggard, and had dark rings under her eyes, and she was evidently suffering from a catarrhal af-fection—but she was undentably a horse, Mr. Billman and I inspected her care-fully, and we both came to that conclusion. I must say, in justice to Mr. Mc Dowell, that he never attempted to ride her-it would have been madness-but Ro-sina packed his blanket roll and two cans of corned beef and two of tomatoe to the front that day, and never stag-

SECRETARY DAY.

The Statement That He Finds So

When there is a rumor of a Cabinet officer's resignation, it is not often that mistaken for a fracture. This was re-moved. From this time he was inter-ested in the affairs of the world. Several The case of Secretary Day proves an exa number of entirely different motives ception. There is no positive knowledge that he will resign or has really contemplated such a course, but the subteet is always alluring, and correspondents make the most of it. The first report was that he would retire from the Cabinet in order to serve his country on the commission to arrange for a treaty of peace between this nation and Spain. The correspondent of the Atlanta Journal, however, is not satisfied with this

"One reason given for the probable res ignation of Judge Day from the Cabinet is his inability to perform the social duties of that office. While Judge Day is not what would be called a poor man yet his means are such as to force his retirement from the high position he now holds, it is said. Every year it is becoming more evident that the salaries of Cabinet officers must be raised, or else the Chief Executive must choose his official advisers from among men of money, a thing by no means to be "Should Congress provide suitable homes for members of the Cabinet and

appropriate a certain amount to be used by the Secretary of State for purposes of entertainment, it would greatly ease matters. All the members of the Cabine have to entertain a good deal, but it is not go outside the diplomatic circles for guests, it would still take a moderate sized fortune to feed and wine them prop-erly during the year. A member of the Cabinet has either to choose between a hotel or a small home in an unfashionable hotel or a small home in an unfashionable part of the town, often. One can't get even a fairly well-furnished house in Washington in the north-west part of the city for less than \$4,000 to \$10,000 a year, \$4,000 being a low figure. Here is half the salary gone at one stroke. Then the custom of the office demands that the wife receive every Wednesday, when great crowds are permitted the privilege of calling and paying their respects, and, incidentally, to eat as much cake and ices and drink as much punch as their curious bodies can hold. If a Cabinet officer comes in poor, if he is honest, he will get out poorer."

Hawniian Railroads.

(From the New York Financier.)

There are three railroads on the islands. The Kahnlui Railroad, on the Island of Maul, is thirteen miles long; the Hawaiian Railroad, on the Island of Maul, is thirteen miles long; the Hawaiian Railroad, on the Island of Hawaii, is about twenty miles long. These two roads are used principally to carry the products of the plantations to the various points of shipment. The principal road on these islands is the Oahu Railway and Land Company line, which runs from Honolulu to Waisnae, the total length, including sidings, being 38.5 miles. This road was opened for traffic July 1, 1800, since which time its business has shown a steady increase, both in its passenger and freight traffic. Last year the road carried \$5,596 passengers, receiving a revenue of \$50,903.59; 68,430.69 tons of freight were carried, carving \$60,752.76. The equipment consists of five locomotives, fourteen passenger coaches and 132 freight cars. The road is bonded for \$2,000,000 at 6 per cent, with \$700,000 act of the following the states in 1800 took 90.64 per cent of its exports and sold her 76.27 of all imports. The desire is that everything should come from the United States. The reason more goods have not then been beautiful the states and discrimination exough on some articles.

GEN. WHEELER HAPPY

The Field of Rattle Proved to Be

His Proper Place, When the first reports of the advance t Santiago were received, they gave the nost was expected had fallen short of heir full duty-Gen. Wheeler and Gen. Lawton. Subsequent accounts proved that both had been heroes and had done what few commanders would have tried to do. After making an advance that was never excelled for daring and enlurance, they held their ground with calm courage when death seemed sure. A correspondent of the Chicago Journal, who saw much of Gen. Wheeler in the hardest weeks at Santiago, writes an ap-preciative letter to his paper on the veteran, saying:

"Maj. Gen. Joseph Wheeler stands out as the most amiable, yet the most soldierly, the most dashing, and still the east assertive, the most open and atthe same time the most cautious. From the start he was the soldler's beau ideal. espected by the regulars, liked heartily by the volunteers of the North, and adored by those from the South. He was more and more highly esteemed as the campaign progressed from days of preparation at Tampa to days of fighting around Santiago. At the start solders and civilians used to say of him. 'He's no hotel general,' which meant a good deal, because a great many generals at that time seemed to be mere potter-ers who ate course dinners and changed their clothes and loiled in easy chairs But that wasn't so of Wheeler. No sooner had he reached Tampa than or-ders were given for the locating of his divisional headquarters, his tents were up, his cot set out, and the old man was settled down to the privations and the racket of camp life after a lapse of thirty-three years.
"Once I asked him how it seemed to

be back in a uniform again, and once more to be spending his days on horse-back.

'I feel,' he said, 'as if I had had about

"Much has been crowded into his life since last he had performed those duties, and it is significant of the great impress army life leaves on a man's character. that though years and years may pass, he swings back into the life again with no shock of surprise and no sense of

change.
"Gen. Wheeler was happier company in road or in a little cleared patch rain-soaked forests of paims than he ever was in the great hotel at Tampa, to which he seldom went unless he had business with some of the sleek, table d'hote war riors. When he was with them he trans-acted his affairs in a nervous hurry and

got out—as if the company tired him, which, no doubt, it did.
"If you sought him at the tent toward" evening when the rush of affairs slack-ened a little, he was ever cordini in his

ened a little, he was ever cordial in his welcome, but with a certain manifestation of bashfulness, as though you had done him quite an honor by dropping in. "In the tiresome days when the foreign consuls at Santiago had sewed up ev-erything and were jabbering terms of sur-render, first with Shafter and then with Toral, and next among themselved. render, first with Shafter and then with Toral, and next among themselves, soldlers used to say: 'Well, if we don't move into Santiago pretty soon, Joe Wheeler will get Chaffee and Lawton and Wheeler will get Chaffee and Lawton and the three of them will march into town together-surrender or no surrender."
"It was about Wheeler that in a short

umerable stories began to ter. The unusual part of it the stories always the stories always were to his credit, one, for instance, telling how he had climbed a tree to take an observation, and had remained there until he had finished with a leisurely examination of the surrounding country; then, carefully wiped his field glasses and descended, un-harmed by sharpshooters and unafraid

f them.
"He is a little, delicately-built man,
rith white, beautifully-fashioned hands, with white, beautifully-fashioned hands, and, so far as the physical goes, does not answer at all to one's preconceived notions of what a general of division

should be. "In neither appearance nor bearing is he like Sheridan, and his face is not stern and hard like that of his great antagonist, Sherman, to whom he was the source of so many toilsome days and ago. He hasn't the suggestion thin, small body of the grossness of Shaf-ter or Fitzhugh Lee, who are usually red-

faced, puffing, perspiring,
"Gen, Wheeler's voice is different from
theirs, too, not hourse and guttural, but
very mild, though precise and clean-cut in its tones.

"Intellectually, he is alert, tireless and far-seeing. As to his moral character, I only know that he is a churchgoer and a man who instantly convinces even perficial observer that he is in the pres-perficial observer that he is in the pres-perficial observer that he is in the presence of a peculiarly pure-minded and clean-living gentleman. Hence, one did not hear queer stories or rowdy talk around his headquarters-not because the general seemed Puritanical, for no man s more suave-but because visitors had an instant realization that here was a guileless nature and a self-respecting,

"I don't think the general was offered anything like complete opportunity in Cuba for the expression of his genius. He had won his fame and beaten his ene-mies as a great general of cavalry, and in Cuba he was still a general of cavalry, but commanding dismounted trops. Then, too, he could not direct the campaign independently. Immeasurably greater than the commanding general, he yet was un-der him, and so his energies and his tal-ents were applied in a circumscribed field. "But upon the whole army he had a de-cided moral effect. He was ever in the line farthest advanced. Men knew that between them and disaster was Wheeler, and the thought comforted them and

gave them assurance.
"He should have been the man of the hour. Chance, or politics, or something queer, had relegated him to the performance of the lesser work. That work he did nobly, but there was greater work lying to his eager hand. Destiny in an amazing fit of pique held his arm."

SHOCKED BY ELECTRICITY.

A Man's Struggle With an Electric Light Conductor. Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 13.-During a se-

vere storm yesterday afternoon, William Condin, residing near Point Breeze, ran across Penn Avenue, at the corner of Lang Avenue, to secure shelter. An electric light wire broken by the force of the wind and rain, fell from overhead and colled itself round his body as though it had life. Condin fell to the pavement as if shot and began to struggle as though with the pangs of death.

Horrified people gazed upon him without knowing what to do, and fearful of

out knowing what to do, and fearful of touching lest they receive the awful shock of the electric fluid. Firemen at No. 16 Engine house telephoned and had the power shut off. Condin's struggles for freedom had colled one section of wire round his body so tightly that it had to be cut to release him. Condin was frightfully burned and may not recover. Doctors do not know how he excaped instant death.

There Are Others

(From the New York Commercial-Adverture.)

Gen. Shafter is not the only one who has had trouble with newspaper correspondents. Sir Herbert Kitchener, commanding the expedition up the Nile, also has his hands full. All the great provincial dailies of Great Britain are making a great to-do over the fact that he has ordered that none but correspondents of the more important London dailies shall accompany the expedition to Khartoum. The Sirdar holds that the British public should be cognisant, within limits, of what transgires at the seat of operations, and he considers this can be thoroughly fulfilled through the medium of the principal London papers.